

Glacial Energy of New England, Inc. Electricity Agreement
Consumer Information About Your Electricity Supplier

January 2015

Electric providers are required by the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission to provide customers with an environmental disclosure label with information to evaluate services offered by competitive suppliers and electric utilities, and to provide information about the environmental and public health impacts of electric generation. Further information can be obtained by calling Glacial Energy of New England at **1-888-GLACIAL**, or by contacting the Public Utilities Commission at **1-800-852-3793**. Additional information on disclosure labels is also available at <http://www.puc.nh.gov> or on Glacial Energy of New England's website www.glacialenergy.com/new-hampshire-energy-choice.

Power Sources

(January-June, 2014)

This supplier provided electricity with the following resources:

	Supplier's Mix	NEPOOL Mix
Trash/Muni solid waste	1%	1%
Landfill gas	.54 %	.54 %
Hydro	6.2 %	6.2 %
Trash-to-energy	1.89 %	1.89 %
Solar	.3 %	.3 %
Wind	2.14 %	2.14 %
Wood	1.73 %	1.73 %
Total Renewable	13.8 %	13.8%
Jet & Diesel Fuel	.10%	.10 %
Coal	12.6 %	12.6 %
Gas	26.7	26.7%
Nuclear	35.1%	35.1%
Oil	6.8 %	6.8%
Total Non-Renewable	95.1%*	95.1%*

*Total may exceed 100% due to rounding

Air Emissions

(January-June, 2014)

This table compares air emissions from this supplier's electricity mix to average emission levels from all NEPOOL power sources.

	Supplier's Mix (lbs/MWh)
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)	1.03 (This is the same as the NEPOOL Average)
Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x)	.81 (This is the same as the NEPOOL Average)
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)	896.96 (This is the same as the NEPOOL Average)

Notes: lbs/MWh = pounds per Megawatt-hour
1 Megawatt-hour = 1,000 kilowatt-hours

Additional Information and Required Notes:

Power Sources – The electricity you consume comes from the New England power grid, which receives power from a variety of power plants and transmits the power as needed to meet the requirements of all customers in New England. When you choose a power supplier, that supplier is responsible for generating and/or purchasing power that is added to the power grid in an amount equivalent to your electricity use. 'Known Resources' include resources that are owned by, or under contract to, the supplier. 'System Power' represents power purchased in the regional electricity market. Electric suppliers are required to obtain a certain amount of renewable energy in accordance with RSA 362-F, the state's renewable portfolio standard law. They may also choose to obtain amounts of renewable energy above their legal obligation, and utilities must also offer a renewable energy option to allow customers to choose to support the purchase of additional renewable energy by the utility.

Emissions – Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) is released when certain fuels (e.g., coal, oil and natural gas) are burned. CO₂, a greenhouse gas, is a major contributor to global warming. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) form when fossil fuels are burned at high temperatures. They contribute to acid rain and ground level ozone (or smog), and may cause respiratory illness when there is frequent high level exposure. NO_x also contribute to oxygen deprivation of lakes and coastal waters which is destructive to fish and other animal life. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is formed when fuels containing sulfur are burned. Major health effects associated with SO₂ include asthma, respiratory illness and aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease. SO₂ combines with water and oxygen in the atmosphere to form acid rain, which raises the acid level of lakes and streams, and accelerates the decay of building and monuments.